

# HATCHET

Summer Record

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1972

## GW Security Exonerated



A new sodium street light (above) beams brightly in front of Calhoun Hall. A regular streetlight (left) illuminates less ground in front of Building C.

Sodium lights, with their increased candlepower, are now being specifically recommended by International Intelligence, Inc., which conducted the newly released survey of the GW Security Force.

Coverage of the Intertel Report findings, reactions from campus administrators, and an interview with Director of Security and Safety Harry G. Geiglein can be found on page two.



Photos by Tabor





Security Force keeps posted with the aid of short wave radio.

## GW Officials Voice Approval of Report

by Dick Polman  
Managing Editor

The long-awaited independent survey of the GW Security Force has been released, declaring "the overall calibre of service" generally impressive, despite "some deficiencies in the physical security area."

The report, conducted this past spring by the consultant firm International Intelligence, Inc. (Intertel), has received favorable comments from GW President Lloyd H. Elliott, and Director of Safety and Security Harry Geiglein, although both differ with specific points made in the report.

Intertel found the Office of Safety and Security has no "program, basic or otherwise, for the training of members of the Security staff." The report urged Security to develop a concise operations manual for their policemen. Fifty per cent of those Intertel interviewed expressed the desire for greater training.

Geiglein, however, declared the 50 per cent figure was misleading, because, he claimed, Intertel interviewed only half the men on the force. The Department, he said, holds week-long sessions intended to "bolster" the individual's knowledge. He also cited the fact that a force prerequisite is one

year's experience in police work.

"So," he concluded, "when the report says there is no basic training, it is wrong."

While stating that the report had many "helpful suggestions," President Elliott said greater campus police training "is very much in order. Five or six years ago, security people . . . were more of the caretaker variety," but now their duties are "more technical." The technical aspects cover "a whole range of crime and personal behavior problems," according to Elliott.

A more controversial feature of the report was the recommendation of "a firm policy [on] the display of I.D. badges by all members of the campus community after a fixed time, such as 6 p.m. . . . Any new I.D. card . . . should be of a style made for the attachment of the clothing in a visible place."

Elliott expressed approval of this recommendation. "As the campus becomes a target for drug pushers," he declared, it would be a good idea for students to wear on their clothes laminated I.D. cards with their photos. "I'd like very much to see this kind of identification," he concluded.

Geiglein, however, disagreed, citing probably student opposition. The idea "has its merits," he explained, but "I don't think it's essential . . . We can't make this [campus] into an armed camp."

The report also concluded there is "a general lack of involvement of the entire campus community in the security function . . . The importance of involving members of the campus community cannot be overemphasized. These people must recognize that security is not exclusively the function of the campus Security Force."

Elliott backed this point strongly. He claimed greater security consciousness could be achieved on a student-to-student basis, adding it would be a "magnificent thing if the Hatchet and all other avenues of education in the University were to cooperate in this effort." Intertel also called for the Hatchet to play a leadership role in any security consciousness program.

Intertel also made various recommendations in the physical security area. Key control could be improved, the report said, with "the responsibility for the actual issuance, control, and return of all keys . . . centralized in one authority." This "authority," said Intertel, should be the Security Force. It was also recommended that the exterior locks be improved, and new keys issued, for

See SECURITY page 3

### Geiglein Interviewed

## Security Director: Report OK

by Kent Ashworth  
Editor

After reviewing the International Intelligence, Inc., study of his Security Force, Director Harry Geiglein called the product "acceptable, and certainly of the type that would be expected from a survey of this nature."

"Inevitably," Geiglein said in an interview last week, "We'll have crime problems . . . It's naive to believe that the University and its properties are excluded from the potential dangers which the community faces."

Geiglein, who has had about 34 years of law enforcement experience, hastened to add, however, that every effort toward crime prevention on campus is being made, and mentioned the intensive classroom sessions held for officers last May as indicators of Security's attempt to upgrade the force's quality. Geiglein also explained that security officers receive first aid training, training in the use of fire-fighting equipment, and several hours of classroom training, as well as on-the-job instruction.

Geiglein said this training has been

included in each officer's preparation for duty since 1970, and disagreed with the Intertel statement that no concrete training procedures had been implemented.

Asked how they arrived at the lack of training conclusion, Geiglein responded, "I have no idea."

The Security Director felt "certain areas of the report do not reflect conditions precisely as they are . . . some recommendations relate to features and factors which we've considered which were implemented at the time of the survey and which were not fully examined."

Geiglein said the report is currently under consideration by "various departments of the campus," and expressed his desire to hear all proposals for the improvement of the force.

The Intertel results are being studied by the Physical Plant Department, the Office of Student Affairs, the Marvin Center, the Hatchet, and the Office of the Vice President and Treasurer, according to Geiglein.

Another finding Geiglein considered

inaccurate in the report was its criticism of Security for not developing an operations manual. Geiglein, admitting that no formally bound manual has been printed, maintained that "an Operations manual has always existed on each post."

Commenting on the Intertel speculation concerning the GW drug situation, Geiglein saw no need for their comments on the comparatively low instance of drug cases here. The report mentioned "permissiveness" on the part of the University, the reluctance of students to report run-ins with narcotics, and the lack of Security Officer training in narcotics cases as possible reasons for the low number of drug arrests.

"Why don't they just say we don't have a drug problem here?" Geiglein remarked. "Why conjecture it beyond that?"

Geiglein said he could not divorce himself from problems on the force, but believes, "at the same time, that security should share a certain part of the success we've enjoyed."

## Report Excludes Feb. Assaults; Court Cases Still In Litigation

by Jack Burton  
Hatchet Staff Writer

"Because of the sensitive nature of the most current incident, it was excluded from this analysis." With this sentence, International Intelligence Inc., the firm reviewing GW Security Force operations, dismissed discussion of the alleged February rapes which initially prompted the security report.

Within a week after the alleged sexual assaults, the Governing Board and Operations Board, GW Women's Liberation Movement and the Hatchet demanded an investigation of the campus security force.

At first H. John Cantini, vice president for administration, refused the request, but relented, and ordered an investigation to be conducted by Intertel.

When asked why discussion of the alleged rapes was omitted from the report, Fred Robinette, an Intertel investigator who headed the probe of the GW campus security situation, said, "We omitted mention of the rapes because the suits concerning the rapes are still in litigation. We were advised by the University lawyer that if we mention the conditions surrounding the rapes we would be held in contempt of court."

Robinette was referring to three suits which have grown out of the rape incidents.

Civil suits have been filed against the University

and a GW Security Guard, Charles Finney, by the student who was allegedly raped in Lisner Auditorium. Finney has testified to witnessing the woman being raped in Lisner but did nothing; "assuming that the two were lovers" (the quote is Finney's own). The woman's suit charges GW with negligence for having hired an ineffective guard who was not properly trained.

GW has been sued for \$5 million, with the plaintiff's claim against Finney totaling \$1½ million.

Finney was earlier charged with "aiding and abetting a felony" because of his inaction during the rape. However, the charge was later dropped because of lack of evidence.

Finney is now filing a countersuit against the Lisner rape victim, charging that the woman has defamed his character. The countersuit seeks \$2 million in damages.

All three suits are scheduled to be brought to court together. An insurance lawyer and a general counsel are to represent the GW assault victim. Finney's lawyer will act in behalf of both Finney and the University.

Robinette said he would examine the events surrounding the incidents if the University requests him to.

Harry G. Geiglein, director of the GW Security Force, said there are no plans "as of yet to request Intertel to do so."

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## Electrician J.E. Stallings Killed In Explosion; Two Others Hurt

by Ken Sommer  
Hatchet Staff Writer

A 36-year-old GW Physical Plant electrician died Monday, July 24, as a result of complications from burns received when an electric panel exploded on the lower level of the University Center.

Jeremiah "Eddie" Stallings, along with two other GW employees, received severe burns while testing the Center's main electric panel for a voltage problem Wednesday morning, June 28.

According to Physical Plant Administrator Robert F. Burch, "In some way he [Stallings] drew an arch while he attached his voltage-testing apparatus to the panel," producing a jump of current between the terminals of the device.

"A substantial arch," Burch explained, "will create ozone, causing an inrush of electricity up to ten times the normal capacity of the control panel."

Though no one received any electrical shock, the intense heat instantly set Stallings afire, temporarily blinded Physical Plant Foreman Duane Rush, and injured mechanic Donald Martin.

Stallings, closest to the panel, was blown across the room by the explosion.

"Martin tore the clothes off the others," Burch explained, "and beat out the flames. His heroic act caused severe burns on his hands."

A GW Security Guard who heard the explosion sounded the alarms which summoned the D.C. Fire Department and evacuated the University Center. The three injured men were taken to the GW Hospital Emergency Room.

"Unable to continue with intravenous feeding," Burch expounded, "his weakened circulatory system led to kidney failure and that led to heart failure."

Stallings, a resident of D.C., was married and a father of four children ranging in age from 6 to 13. His funeral was Friday, July 28.

"A University insurance policy, in addition to social security and workman's compensation, will provide assistance for Eddie's family," Burch added.

The cause of the explosion is still a mystery to Burch, as well as to the D.C. Government and a private consulting firm which is investigating the incident.

"There have been four similar accidents in D.C. during the last year," Burch explained, "three of which involved 480 volt systems like the one in the Center."

He added that "A 3000 amp fuse and a 1000 amp fuse were blown by the explosion, but no major damage to the system was found."

Burch stressed that while the commonly used Parks electric system meets as D.C. Code requirements, "it is possible our investigation will show that the Codes are wrong, in which case we must change them."

Visibly distressed by the accident, Burch lamented over the absence of the men from his department, describing them as "top-notch professionals."

"Eddie was highly esteemed by everybody," he said. "Replacing him will be impossible - unthinkable."



Jeremiah "Eddie" Stallings

Rush and Martin were released from the Hospital four weeks later, after making excellent recoveries.

Stallings, having suffered from third degree burns, could not consume food orally during his three and a half weeks in the hospital.

An ounce of prevention: routine door check.

### 'Victory' Short-Lived

## Master Plan Dies, Lives; Stories Conflict

Opponents of GW's bulldozing construction blueprint received some encouraging news Sunday: a Washington Star article on Foggy Bottom said GW Vice President for Development Dr. Seymour Alpert "specifically denied that the University had any 5- or 10-year master plan."

The "victory" was short-lived. "It was a matter of interpretation," Alpert told the Hatchet this week, explaining that his statement to the Star that GW has no current plans for construction did not rule out the possibility of more in the future.

"Apparently I didn't make that clear to her," Alpert said.

Reporter Nancy Beckham followed Alpert's statement by noting that the National Capital Planning Commission has GW filings indicating the school "has definite plans to rebuild the entire area of Foggy Bottom east of 24th St."

The 59-paragraph article detailed "a progressive, possibly incurable, disease attacking the residential area of Foggy Bottom" that threatens to turn the area into "an extension of downtown, another Southeast."

Cited as reasons for the neighborhood's decline were daily struggles to find parking, Metro construction, a high-rise building boom and GW - "the chief villain, in the eyes of homeowners," the article said, adding that "residents accuse GW of making no effort to preserve the character of the area."

"Many of the new buildings occupy their entire sites," the article said, "leaving no open space for greenery, benches or other touches which add a pleasant flavor to urban environments."

Alpert told the Star, however, that GW is adding arches,

sculpture, benches and other improvements to make the campus more attractive. "We're not destroying a neighborhood," he contended, "we're improving it." He noted that most Foggy Bottom townhouses are "dilapidated" esthetic disasters.

The article reported that area townhouse owners are engaged in "a total struggle for survival"

but said "regardless, neighborhood life in the Foggy Bottom neighborhood is not grinding to a halt," citing a high demand to purchase townhouses and brisk business reported by area store owners.

Residents of the neighborhood, the Star said, consist of adult professionals, retired persons, some GW

students and "a homosexual population whose visibility tends to annoy some 'straight' residents." Latest census figures report 7,789 residents - with only 194 under 18.

The article - titled "Foggy Bottom Feels a Lifestyle Fading" - traced the area's history from the days it was called Hamburg.

## SECURITY, from p.2

Samson Hall, Staughton Hall, Tompkins Hall, Building C, the Gymnasiums, the Lab Buildings, the University Library, the Law Library, and "all buildings primarily utilized as offices."

Interrel recommended better lighting facilities be installed to "all parking areas, all passageways between buildings, [and] those areas where construction is underway." The report called for the "installation of high intensity lights in all of the courtyards formed by surrounding buildings," for example, behind Monroe Hall, and the University Library.

But the most conspicuous feature missing from the report was any mention of the alleged February rapes in the University Center, and Lisner Auditorium, the acts which originally sparked

the survey. Interrel explained, "Because of the sensitive nature of the most current incident, it was excluded from this analysis."

Neither Vice President for Administration H. John Cantini nor Interrel consultant Fred Robinette would divulge the cost of the survey. Robinette did disclose the going Interrel rate - \$50 an hour - which he said was "pretty well known." Cantini said GW received a special rate, adding "the report cost less than it would have cost us to pay Mr. Geigley's salary while he was on leave" for three months.

Commenting on the overall worth of the report, Robinette called it "comprehensive enough to meet the tests of why we were in there. The report will have to stand on its own two feet."

## Foreign Students Visit GW

This summer GW has been hosting 175 students from Sweden, Finland, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Poland.

This travel-study student exchange program is known as "Interstudy," and is sponsored at GW by the Wesley Foundation, under the direction of Ray Clements, United Methodist Chaplain.

Visiting foreign students have been participating in "Conversational English" and "American Civilization" seminars, as well as various social and cultural events.

Next summer, "Interstudy" will arrange for American students to be guests in European homes, creating a two-way exchange program.

## CEC Calls for Brighter Campus

GW Seniors Thomas Browns, Terry Bain, and Kent Ashworth have announced the formation of the "Campus Esthetics Committee," which will direct efforts to "make GW more livable," according to Browns.

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# Editorials

## Patchwork

In February, two GW women were assaulted within a half hour. Seperate incidents in Lisner Auditorium and in the Center fifth floor women's restroom ignited charges of negligent GW Campus Policemen, brought out a deeply felt anxiety for the safety of University residents, and unified this campus in an outcry for investigating campus security conditions which would permit such tragedies.

Viewing the final written product of that good faith and outright concern, we can only register a reaction of dismay. The one hundred two page summary chased down dozens of faulty locks and easily opened windows, yet totally obscured or inaccurately reported the true security environment at this school.

The report chastised GW's security force for not developing an operations manual which they have in fact been using since 1970. The investigators unearthed the surprising story that the force had no training program, a facet of the force which had been covered in on-the-job instruction, as well as included in an intensive program planned in the fall of 1971.

The report also scrambled the already meaningless statistics of the crime situation on campus, mentioning, for example, that although all six drug cases in the past year involved men, "It should not be concluded from this that only males use and abuse drugs." Indeed.

Praising the force's "overall calibre," the report challenges its own overall characterization with a subsequent ninety page patchwork of sometimes valid, sometimes undeserved criticism of the force. Mentioned was the fact that no comprehensive inspection of the force has ever been conducted. We might add this is as true after the report's release as before.

Intertel, in one of its more nebulous analyses, claimed that education of the campus regarding security has not been — and should be carried on — through the Hatchet. Although no such campus-wide education program has ever been developed, which may be why it has not been printed here, we support such action. In fact, we wonder why there were no opinions directly attributed to students anywhere in the report.

We have met with the Directors of the Security Force and assured them of our belief that students, faculty, and administrators should join together to define the positions of all campus residents and employees relative to security.

A basic philosophy of roles and responsibilities should be carved out of the rough, sketchy, Intertel beginning. We hope that all students will join us in the fall in such a dialogue.

It is extremely frustrating to have fought for a study which produces so little. It must be equally disheartening for the administration which paid for that review. It is certainly galling to the Security Force to have its positive aspects either ignored or hazed over. And it is infuriating to see a chunk of that famous tight money go flying down the drain . . . and for a report which uncovered nothing that the force itself, in conjunction with the Public Relations Office, could not have done.

After wading through the vague empty solutions like wearing student I.D.s after dark, the grand speculation which would do a high school sociology paper proud, we find the "overall calibre" of the Intertel Report shameful.

The report will be worth the time and the glossed over half-truths will be worth the investment only if the resultant dissatisfaction with the study unifies GW in determination to stick with this issue until safety at GW is commensurate with the money forfeited for tickets to Building "C" lectures . . .

GW has been known for its administrative habit of raking in money and of squeezing the till shut with someone's neck caught in it. With the Intertel people, they didn't close it fast enough.

It was to be expected. GW finally caught itself in the till. We know how it feels, guys.

# HATCHET

Summer Record

Center 433

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## STAFF

Kent Ashworth, Terry Bain, Tom Bakos, Jack Burton, Mark Leemon, Stuart Oelbaum, Dick Polman, Ken Sommer, Dick Tabor, Greg Valliere.

# INTERTEL

IS OUR NAME  
SECURITY  
IS OUR GAME



## INTERTEL REPORT ON GWU SECURITY

We saw no evil, we heard no evil,  
we spoke no evil.

T. Bakos 72

## Like A Badge . . .

by Allan Vick

Coming home to an empty bed. Exhaustion. Miami. Defeat.

They say a scorned faggot becomes a militant gay, and after the kick in the teeth we got in Miami, I was hoping some of those scorned faggots would get it together — I was tired and still had to work the dance at GW.

In case you just came in, let me give you the guided tour through Vick's mind and into Gay Lib, courtesy of the National Park Service and Smokey (doyouwanttorompinthebushes) Bear.

B.C. (before Christopher Street). Ten groups fighting for the homosexual. Then — June '69, hot and muggy — you are about to be busted in a gay bar, not the first time, and with your record of busts in gay bars you can't get a job; you were kicked out of your apartment for being gay, your landlady also told your insurance company, so you're going to lose your auto and life insurance.

And to top it off, somebody called you a faggot as you were coming into the bar. You're just sipping your drink when Alice Bluegown with that tacky thin brooch and wooden nightstick informs you that you are under arrest. Mary! You just can't let that chile talk to you that way. Bam! And thus were born the gay riots of New York City.

GLF (Gay Liberation Front). Pansies and fairies and faggots and dykes start yelling and screaming, attacking 100-year old laws and police harassment.

You might say Stonewall (the bar in N.Y.C.) was the riot to start riots, and each year we memorialize it, 50,000 people marching from Christopher Street to the Avenue of the Americas and then fifty blocks to Central Park.

Statistics are: In 44 states and the U.S. territories, any sex which is not the insertion of the penis into the vagina is illegal, in some states a felony, in some it carries a life penalty, in many 10 years, in some \$1-5,000 fines. Did you know that the Federal government, municipal and many state governments will not hire a homosexual? Nor will Xerox, Ma Bell, IBM and many other large corporations.

Did you know that the major insurer in the D.C. metropolitan area, Geico, will neither hire nor insure a homosexual? Did you know that an alien homosexual can be deported solely for being a homosexual? Did you know that in Virginia, and until recently in Maryland and the District, consensual homosexual sex in private was a criminal offense? Aren't you glad you aren't gay?

But what about the two U.S. Senators, five congressmen, the famous actors, athletes, and if these people were still alive Walt Whitman, Oscar

Wilde, Sappho, several kings and queens, George Sand, and at least one Pope?

The gay population of America is roughly 10%, one in ten, TWENTY MILLION PEOPLE, who fear for their future, for the person they come to love, in their own bedrooms in private.

I am often asked if I must wear my gayness like a badge. Well, who else is going to fight for my liberation?

Minority report number eight began in Washington, D.C., two weeks before the Democratic National Convention. A small group of gays, including my lover and myself, went to the Democratic Platform to fight for gay rights. Three days and nights of hard work. At first we tried to have a plank included in the majority platform. The vote was 34 to 54 and it failed; but do you realize that a ten vote switch would have had the Democratic candidate for President supporting a platform with gay rights! And we nearly had eight votes from the Wallace delegation.

It was one of the few minority reports, though, to pass by an overwhelming majority. So it went to Miami, and much to the surprise of the delegates, we, gays, had delegates in that convention, gay delegates, who introduced the minority report on television to the nation at the convention of a major political party. I don't think we seriously believed we would win, but now we have the know-how for building a political machine.

Yes, something was done even in defeat, and the next convention will see us again. We have four years in the community to convince people that gay rights are Civil Rights. McGovern has made a seven point declaration of gay rights, and perhaps he twisted arms to defeat us as badly as he did in Miami, and we know he did, but if he wins, we have that signed statement to twist his arm with.

Unfortunately, social opinion is not so easy to change. We feel "ghettoized," we can only go to our bars or other gay establishments; we cannot show affection in public, we are forced to stay in the gay community; we cannot mingle freely as known homosexuals. I have lots of 9 to 5 straight friends; people who cannot, will not go out with me socially.

Courageous gays and non-gays are fighting for change, and it's coming, I hope soon. Next year I graduate and so does my lover, and we both want to be teachers, hope the world is different soon and that we can look forward to a future.

Allan Vick is head of the GW Gay Peoples' Alliance.



# 'New American Revolution'

by Kenneth C. Rietz

I think that history will remember the decade of the sixties as a period of great social activism, unique for its youthful quality. On a scale unprecedented in any country and in any era, the youth of America passionately pleaded for new beginnings. Curiously, though, they pleaded from the heart that America had merely strayed from honorable beginnings and had only to return.

**Right on  
Mr.  
President  
!**

Some of these young people raged wildly into the streets parading destruction as the ultimate solution. Others chose to work within what was then loosely referred to as "the system." Yet, they all wanted a common goal, a change of direction, a return to the right track. All sensed the oppressive nature of the governmental giant that was beyond their control but that ruled their lives. That theme was to run through all of the youthful pleas of the decade:

- end the American involvement in the war in Vietnam.

- end the draft system that made future plans only a pipe dream among the young.

- end an American foreign policy based on flimsy belligerence and begin to build a solid foreign policy basis for peace.

- end the wanton destruction of the American countryside.

- end the systematic exclusion of youth from the full participation in the system.

Who would have thought in those bleak days of the mid-sixties that Richard Nixon would be the President to make these new beginnings? And yet in 1968 Mr. Nixon was not the "youth" candidate, nor can he be said to have been the "youth" President. He has been, however, and will continue to be a President who is responsive to all of the American people young and old.

Still, measuring the pleas of the sixties with the performance of the seventies, we feel that President Nixon deserves the support of young people in 1972. Let us look at the record.

The President is ending our involvement in Vietnam. He has withdrawn 90% of our troops who were there when he took office. He has limited our involvement to an advisory role on the ground and to air and sea support to fully protect our remaining men until they are withdrawn and to help the South Vietnamese resist the current invasion of their country. And, most importantly, he has made the most generous peace offer any President could make, asking only for the return of our prisoners of war and for an internationally supervised ceasefire in exchange for a complete U.S. withdrawal.

For the first time in 30 years a young man can graduate from high school and begin to plan his future with a reasonable degree of certainty. Draft eligibility has been reduced from seven years to one. An equitable lottery system has been established while we move toward an

all-volunteer military by 1973. Perhaps most importantly, draft calls have been sharply reduced - in 1968 the chances of an eligible young man being drafted were one in five; this year it is approximately one in 38.

The President has opened the eyes of the world and the hearts of all mankind with his trips to China and Russia. He proved to the world that great leaders of great countries can meet in peace and dedicate their countries to world peace rather than world destruction. More tangibly, the President has signed the first of the SALT agreements limiting the upward spiral of the arms race. He has also ordered the dismantling of our capacity to unleash the horrors of biological and germ warfare. And, finally, he has reordered federal priorities so that for the first time in over a generation more money will be spent on human needs than on defense.

The President has offered a comprehensive plan to restore our natural environment. Two "ecological watchdogs" at the federal level - the Environmental Protection Agency and the Council on Environmental Quality - have been created. These two bodies have prepared some of the most

far-reaching proposals any country has offered in the quest to preserve our environment.

Finally, and most importantly, the President has given young people an authentic voice and complete role in the conduct of our national affairs. He promoted and signed into law the legislation granting 18 year-olds the right to vote - but he hasn't stopped there. He has involved more young people in his Administration on all levels than any other President in history. Today fully 30% of the White House staff members are under 30 years of age. The depth of their involvement is typified by the drafting of the President's environmental package by a 23-year-old.

A careful examination of the record then, can leave you with no other impression than that President Nixon has earned the votes of young people through his response to Young America's call for change. It may indeed be that Young Americans will discover President Nixon's "New American Revolution" is the very change of direction, the new beginning that they so passionately desire.

*Ed. Note: Kenneth C. Rietz, a graduate of GW in 1964, is the Director of Young Voters for the President.*

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN...



"... and this is my dog Pumpkin."

## Truth as a Habit of Integrity

by Ed O'Donnell

Ask a bearded jewelry vendor on the street in old town Chicago or a waitress in rural South Carolina, and the replies will be the same:

*Politicians are cheap and phony.*

*The ethics are born of over-sized egos, the only honesty in public life being deliberate attempts at deceiving people.*

*Just once, I'd like to feel that a candidate is trustworthy. Just once, I'd like to vote without having to grope for excuses and rationalizations...*

Many events since 1968 have proven that the people of the United States are growing aware of the repeated attempts by leaders to dupe them, and in view of its careless attitude toward the citizenry, that awareness is a particularly weighty handicap of the Nixon administration.

Let's check the Nixon "scoreboard!"

Over twenty thousand American deaths alone in Southeast Asia in the last four years represent a promise to end the war. And, every stricken family's empty home represents the emptiness of Richard Nixon's commitment.

The administration dragged in "honor" as a goal of the war effort too late. After our support of a corrupt government, disruption of the lives and culture of millions of human beings, our damaging of the trust of our own people in the United States as a fair and just world leader, and after sacrificing thousands of our own men, to base our stepped-up involvement on "honor," was again, more deception.

The Vice President of the United States branded as irresponsible those who expressed moral opposition to U.S. destruction of Vietnam, promising and repromising the termination of that sickening conflict. Yet, the endless horror newsreel that we learned to recognize as Vietnam is still flickering on the nightly news..

There were, of course, the Supreme Court nominations of Haynsworth and Carswell, and the administration's insult to the Senate; denying incompetent nominees was explained as a legislative plot to curb southern representation on the court.

There was the Vice President's attack on the media - an intimidation of those voicing differences with the President.

McGovern

There was SST, ABM, ITT and the friendly agreement, and the support of Lockheed. There was renewed action in Cambodia, the bombing of the North, and the present threatening of lives by deliberate air strikes on dikes in North Vietnam. There was suppression of the Pentagon Papers, and of Mylai, and the Laval incident, as well as a peculiar upward spiral of both inflation and unemployment...

And there have been the vetoes - of sponsored cancer research and of education bills, as well as non-support or veto of two public works jobs bills... It is a long list.

Who can fault the people of this country for anger, disillusionment with politicians, and a rising feeling of helplessness?

Georgia legislator Julian Bond once, in a discussion of elections, said "The American people get what they deserve." In nominating George McGovern, millions of deeply concerned Americans said on July 13, that our people do not

deserve insults to national dignity which the years under Richard Nixon have meant.

In nominating George McGovern, we have chosen a leader who, for nearly ten years, has acted with courage in sometimes solitary opposition to decisions regarding Vietnam. Time has seen even Richard Nixon accede to his thinking - the President has made a 30 degree turn in policy since his support of Lyndon Johnson's escalation maneuvers.

Sen. McGovern's deploring of violent incidents at political demonstrations did not lessen his articulate and active defense of the individual's right to peaceful protest.

His rejection of the weak Nixon Supreme Court nominees was crucial to the respectability of that body, and his reaction of reason in defending the freedom of the press was made necessary by the crude denunciations by the Vice President of this country.

"Truth is a habit of integrity, not a strategy of politics," McGovern told the Miami convention during his acceptance speech July 14. The Senator stressed, "If we nurture the habit of truth in this campaign, we will continue to be truthful once we are in the White House..."

Thus George McGovern extends to Americans the opportunity to put an end to deviousness. But that is not all. He has called for increased taxation of the wealthy and for ending the oil depletion allowance. He has called for defense budget cuts of \$32 billion over a three year period, providing a stimulated domestic economy. He has emphasized

investment in houses, hospitals, schools, public transit, and environmental protection, as well as in adequate defense, and health care, veteran, and elderly citizen benefits.

He has proposed a national commission on peacetime transition, to bring the excess dollars, the unnecessary defense forces, and the confidence of the people back home.

George McGovern's is a long list also, but it compares in no way with that of Richard Nixon.

The President has refused to debate his challenger. He has closed the books on disclosure of campaign funding, while even his supporters are stopping to wonder about the election year limbo.

As Senator McGovern has demonstrated throughout his campaign, his plans are not secret. His campaign contributors' names are not hidden from the voters. And he himself is eager to face the American people and Richard Nixon with that open, public platform.

The only "corporate interest" visible in the McGovern movement is in the opportunity for the people of this country to unite and to revitalize self-government...

Ask around... it's time we did so.

*Ed. Note: Ed O'Donnell, 23-year-old graduate of Colgate University and veteran of the 1968 RFK presidential campaign, is the National Youth Director of the McGovern campaign. A Rockefeller fellow at Harvard Divinity School and at the Kennedy Institute of Politics at Harvard, O'Donnell is from Wilmington, Delaware.*

This is the final issue of the Hatchet's Summer Record for 1972. The Hatchet will resume its regular semi-weekly publication for the school year on Thursday, September 7.



## Anticipating the Impossible

# Stones In Concert: Dream Unfulfilled

by Dick Polman  
Managing Editor

The July 4th Rolling Stones celebration at RFK Stadium can only stand as an interesting paradox: the group was magnificent — as everyone expected. As a result, the show stands as a disappointment.

Summer in Washington is usually a teeth-gritting experience endured on a day-to-day basis, whether you are downtown battling the hot vacuum of bus fumes and sun, or whether you are "home" praying to the air conditioner, and nightly pledging that this night, of all nights, you will smoke no grass.

### OBSERVATIONS

This generally lackadaisical malaise was eagerly transformed to euphoric glee in the knowledge that the Rolling Stones were coming to town in what promised to be the Event of the Summer. Conversations began to turn on the subject of what Jagger would be wearing, what Jagger would be saying, how the crowd would be reacting, what the weather would be doing, and, oh yes, what songs the Mod Princes would be playing.

So through the latter part of June, we fantasized, in the tradition of Falls Church teenyboppers waiting for the Bobby Sherman appearance at the local shopping mall. And since the Stones also possess considerable movie charisma (as the Biograph and Outer Circle Theatres have recognized), our obsession with seeing the Stones IN THE FLESH coexisted uneasily with our bigger-than-life fantasies of the group.

The long afternoon before the evening show, however, was not surrealistic fantasy — the time passed slowly, with the help of soda, books, and dope. Firecrackers and Indian war whoops echoed loudly within the concrete apparatus of ramps and walkways inside the stadium. Cops were generally friendly, except for the pair who took away my Boone's Farm App'd Wine at the gate with a raucous "well, what have we here!"

Most of the huge crowd was securely seated and stoned by five o'clock. Residents of the upper deck amused themselves by hurling firecrackers down to the infield area, burning scores of encamped fans. But The Long Wait really suggested the atmosphere of a baseball game, complete with cries from the vendors hawking their salted peanuts. Because of the Stones' ambiguously close — yet distant — association with political questions, various self-appointed "political opponents" passed out leaflets. Jagger was accused of performing anti-feminist "Cock Rock," and a placard bearing

cheer. The Stones, who nimbly walk the line between fantasy and reality, were to be real!

Jagger sneaked through to the stage last, complete with blue waist jacket, speckled eyes, and red sash. The group swung immediately into "Brown Sugar," then "Bitch." As expected, all went into a frenzy.

But midway through the concert, I sensed a nagging feeling: the Stones, obviously very exacting, and musically flawless, nevertheless seemed to lack a sense of spontaneity. They had their 10:20 p.m. deadline to meet, and wanted to stay as close to their rigid

The Stones ripped through their itinerary in 70 minutes like a well-oiled musical computer. They displayed exacting, powerful, overwhelming, and finally, routine excellence. They did not play "Sympathy for the Devil," many of us complained. We surely wanted something more, but what was it? Can one reach an unlimited height of vicarious ecstasy after preparing and expecting and contriving to be fanatically enthralled?

Yeah, the Stones were great. Keith Richard never stopped bobbing and weaving. Bobby Keys and Jim Price on horns were restrained, adding to — but not crowding out — the group's main thrust. But the feeling of the people leaving the stadium, sadly enough, was "they're the best, so what else is new?" The greatest rock band in the world has suffered, in short, from the overexpectations of their fans.

A related factor spurring the feelings of let down, unfortunately, is the new sense of distance between the Stones and their fans. The narcissistic baddies have become the darlings of that curious crew of emptyheaded funseekers nicknamed the "Beautiful People." One subgroup of the Beautiful People are the music critics who lately have spent their time tapping their brains for new verbal gyrations with which to describe the Stones' act. Thus, Newsweek: "both sexes reaching out to touch Jagger's studied abandon," or "he wanders dazed like Frankenstein's monster, dying for a recharge."

Let's face it, the Stones are now making lotsa loot. And they have "rock connoisseurs" like Truman Capote explaining the whole "phenomenon," like a Margaret Mead treatise on African tribes.

But, then again, let's take heart — maybe the Stones themselves realize what they're becoming: it was reported last week that Keith Richard knocked on Capote's door at 3 a.m., inviting him to a rock jam upstairs. Capote refused. Richard splattered his door with ketchup.



that slogan sat perched in front of the stage until midway through Stevie Wonder's set.

The crowd was politely enthusiastic for Stevie. A precedent for the evening was set during the Wonder Show, however, when a young lass managed to haul herself onto the front of the stage over the nails left "exposed" by the stage crew. She was quickly "dissuaded" by the stagehands.

But at 9:10 p.m., a trailer moved slowly down the rightfield line, and as the realization of who was inside spread through the crowd, the 45,000 faithful rose slowly to their feet, and began to

schedule as possible.

Their showstopper, "Midnight Rambler," was played in record fast time, the group cutting short the starkly dark rock jam that has helped immortalize that number. And there was Jagger, bathed in blood red light, flogging the stage with his sash at song's climax, while, only a few feet (but so far) away, girls attempting to climb to the stage were unceremoniously thrown back into the crowd by the Stones' security crew. Despite the close proximity, Jagger was nevertheless an intangible untouchable. Rock music's Playmate of the Month.

## Colorful Crusader, Politician Parry-Hill Dies

by Mark Leemon  
Hatchet Staff Writer

"I'm running against Tricky Dick," the grey-bearded, heavy-set man in rumpled navy dress whites once said. "And I need your help."

The man was Joseph Wolfgang Parry-Hill, a frequent campus visitor and self-styled "Crusader, Engineer, Civic Leader, Teacher, Politician, and Advertising Executive." He died of a heart attack June 17 at the age of 58.

He came to campus mostly for company, since college students are friendlier than most citizens, and more tolerant, perhaps, of out-of-the-way people. He was generally a good-natured man with (at least some of the time) an inkling that his political pursuits were not the most ordinary.

Parry-Hill ran his campaign pleas in the Hatchet, ads which also appealed for new members in his "co-op" house on Military

mid-1960s, he lived there with his wife, who later divorced him, and eight children: Jessie, Joe, Jerry, Janet, Jay, Jean, Jenny, and Jimmy.

Parry-Hill more or less supported his family by working as a stationary engineer — he held a first class license — and by various self-employment schemes, most of which were financial disasters.

He was, for example, in the salvage business; he would bid on government ships in hopes of dismantling them and selling the scrap. Similar reasoning led him to keep a yard full of junk automobiles. His neighbors hated him for this home business operation and endeavored many times to have the police force remove the wrecked cars. In addition, their frequent complaints about Parry-Hill's dog, Gertrude, resulted in the invoking of a seldom enforced D.C. law prohibiting dog barking. He appealed and lost his case to the D.C. Court of Appeals on constitutional grounds.

Another of Parry-Hill's commercial efforts, the "AAAA Elevator Construction Company," was awarded a contract to remodel the basement of the Library of Congress in the late 1950s. He had hopelessly underbid and despite a liberal (and probably illegal) use of his children's labor before and after school, he ended up in debt from the project.

Parry-Hill worked for a brief period in 1959 for GW Hospital as a stationary engineer. Shortly

after taking the job he had a serious motorcycle accident, having driven the wrong way down a one-way street in the afternoon rush hour. Leaving the hospital many weeks later, he tried his hand at higher education, studying psychology at D.C. Teacher's College.

1964 found Parry-Hill in Panama, where he joined the Panamanian Merchant Marine. Details for this period of his life are hazy, but his commission was possibly bought and paid for, a common occurrence in many foreign navies. (In any event, Parry-Hill's title of Chief originated here).

While it is unclear and certainly doubtful that Parry-Hill was the "first American Indian to run for Congress since 1776" as his campaign literature proclaimed, it is probable that he was the "first candidate simultaneously on welfare, Medicaid, and food stamps."

The eccentric old gentleman is gone. Gone too is Zeus, Parry-Hill's confidante and chauffeur, who would wander up to the Hatchet offices, looking lost, and inquire in a slow deliberate voice: "Has the Chief been here?"

Indeed, he had.



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In recent years Parry-Hill ran for every elected office in the District. He generally ran a Republican write-in campaign, since he never amassed enough signatures on his petitions to place his name on a ballot.

However, his campaign cry of R A L L Y R O U N D (Revolutionary Abraham Lincoln Legion of Youth for Rehabilitation, Order, Understanding, and National Deliverance) became a familiar refrain at GW.

Road. He wanted to start a kind of counter culture group but his efforts in that direction were spectacularly unsuccessful.

During the Moratorium in 1969 Parry-Hill opened his house to out-of-town Yuppies. They repaid his act of charity, he said, by flushing four crates of oranges down the house's toilets, ruining the plumbing. He referred to these people afterward as the "peace mob."

Parry-Hill's house was not always a "co-op." Until the

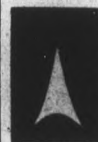


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The GW Crew team got a lot of exercise but little money when they rowed in the reflecting pool to raise money for Olympic rowers.

Photo by Tabor

# sports

## The Sportswriter's Lament: Summer With No Baseball

It appears that some influential Washingtonians will make the moguls of major league baseball an offer they can't refuse and so within two years Washington will once again have a big league team.

The return of baseball will be welcomed by Washington sports fans. Baseball has been missed this summer and a big tennis tournament and constant news of the Redskins training camp don't satisfy the appetite of local sports enthusiasts.

by Stuart Oelbaum

However, I think big league owners have overestimated the demand for their product. The nation's public has shown a tendency to shy away from teams that can just barely be characterized as big league. Teams like the Rangers, Brewers and Padres have a hard time drawing anywhere.

Eager to capitalize on cities' desire for big league ball, the owners have made a fatal mistake. Through expansion they have diluted the quality of baseball. Let's face it, there are not enough top notch players to stock 24 teams. Consequently, owners, fans and city officials have discovered that a big league team can be a far less valuable commodity than they expected it to be.

The lack of a supply of new ballplayers is indicative of the general decline of baseball. This is especially evident in college athletics, which seems to be the main source of pro athletes. For example, countless more people can name the top five collegiate basketball scorers or quarterbacks than the nation's top five collegiate pitchers.

Yet baseball can still draw fans as shown in New York and Los Angeles. People still appreciate the many intricate maneuvers in that never ending war between pitcher and batter while other less sophisticated fans enjoy an afternoon at the ballpark rooting for the home team.

But baseball is in trouble. As George McGovern would say, it can no longer use the methods of the past to solve the problems of the future. For one the season is too long, both in time and in number of games.

Fans in Chicago and in Minnesota have to wear gloves to early season games. Then for 15 of the 24 teams the last 60 games of the season are useless. These teams have no chance of winning the pennant, the players are tired and sometimes demoralized, and the fans have had their fill of mediocrity. Therefore, the season should last from May to early September and consist of 100 games.

At the risk of being branded illogical or a fool, I will support a radical proposal. That is to consolidate teams. Why not merge the Rangers and the Brewers or the Padres and the Phillies and make them teams with two home towns?

The fans would see better baseball, and the reduction of each town's number of games would be a negligible loss. After all, it is better to see 30 games knowing your team has a chance to win at least half of them than to see 80 games knowing your team will be lucky to win 30.

Except for men like Charles Finley who is motivated by financial greed rather than a sincere desire to improve the game, baseball owners are not known for imagination or innovation. Thus when baseball returns to Washington the game will be relatively unchanged.

There is room for hope, though. The franchise Washington receives will undoubtedly be better than the one that left. There is talk that it will be a National League team. This will give D.C. fans the chance to see Aaron, Clemente, Bench, Gibson and other great players who for the most part they've never seen. No matter what league the team is from, its attraction will quickly wear off if it doesn't show signs of becoming a pennant contender within a few years.

Those who follow the former Senators could hardly wish for their return. Now that the glamor of having one of the games' greatest hitters has worn off, Ted Williams' managerial deficiencies are becoming increasingly evident. Even President Nixon, who would like to have the Splendid Splinter's vociferous support of his war policy close at hand, would have to admit that Williams handled a bat much better than he does young players. Especially the mediocre ones the Rangers have.

Speaking of young players, supposedly a youth movement has been started in Texas. But most observers say that this movement consists of Bob Short trading away promising young players rather than acquiring them. Short's generous gift of Ed Brinkman, Aurelio Rodriguez and Joe Coleman to the Detroit Tigers is evidence of his uncanny ability to continually come out on the losing end of a deal. Short could have been a philanthropist instead of a baseball owner.

Roger Kahn, in *The Boys of Summer*, declared "You may glory in a team triumphant, but you fall in love with a team in defeat." He added that this love is induced by the team's great striving. Triumph and/or greatness have not been characteristics of the Senators. Let's hope our new team is one we can love in empathy or share the glory of victory.

## Colonial News

### Kudos

GW's Sam Perlozzo was named as first team shortstop on the Academic All-American baseball squad chosen by college sports information directors. Perlozzo hit .345 and stole 25 bases in as many games last season. His teammate Jody Wampler was named to the second team All-Academic. Wampler compiled a 7-2 record last spring with a 1.20 ERA and had 81 strikeouts in 75 innings. Perlozzo made an All-Region team chosen by college coaches and Wampler made the second team All-Region. Both will compete for GW as seniors next year.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Colonials freshman basketball team was ranked number 12 in the nation by the *Basketball News* magazine. Coached by Bob Tallent, the Baby Buff featured an explosive offense during their 17-1 season. Clyde Burwell, the 6-11 center, was the nation's third leading freshman rebounder with a 19.2 average. The Colonials were the number one frosh squad in the East and were ranked higher than any of the freshman teams of next season's opponents.

### Fall Baseball

Baseball in the fall. That's right. This fall, GW will participate in the newly organized D.C. Collegiate Baseball League. The Colonials will play 12 games against area schools and count the contests as part of the baseball record for the 72-73 school year. The sound of "play ball" will pierce the crisp fall air when the Buff open at Georgetown September 20.

### New Athletes

GW baseball coach Bill Smith needed some ballplayers now that the Colonials will be playing in the fall so he went to nearby Montgomery County and got four. Those four plus two other area standouts signed grants-in-aid and will give GW six new faces on the diamond.

Pat Pontius appears to be the top prospect. Pitching for Montgomery College - Rockville, the righthander had a 5-1 record and a 0.35 ERA, the lowest in Junior College Region 19. Also coming to GW from Montgomery will be Mike Toomey. Toomey, a centerfielder, hit .398 and made the region 19 JUCO All-Conference team along with Pontius.

Two high school outfielders signed are also from Montgomery County. Mark Sydnor hit .422 at Peary to win his division's batting title and Kevin Bass, who also plays first, hit .392 for Northwood and was a County All-Star for four years.

Rounding out the recently announced signings are George Reid and Alan Johnston. Southpaw Reid, who went to St. John's High, had a 5-2 mark with a 2.95 ERA for Wingate (N.C.) Junior College. Johnson, an infielder, hit .400 for Surrattsville his senior year.

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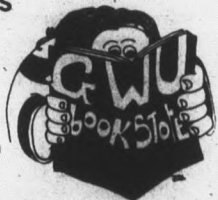
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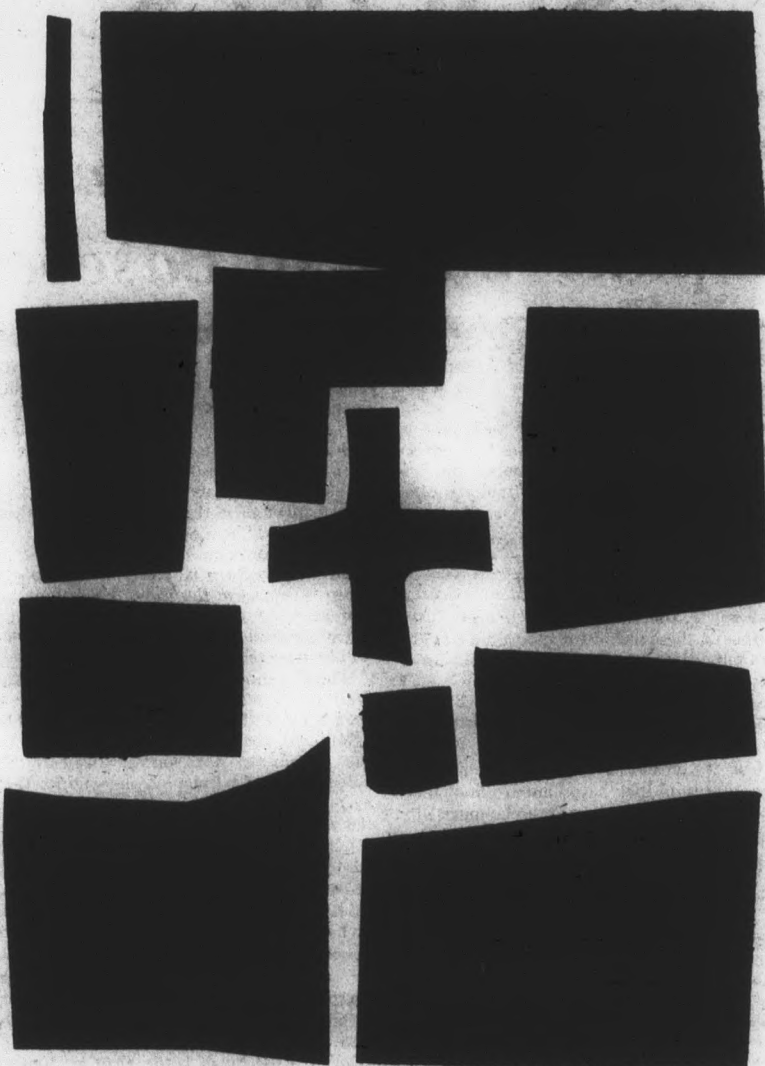
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